sequel to the Story of Gollah and the Gnn Fillin Antagonizes Two Women and Is in Danger of the Chain Gang-Conquest of a Judge-Good Negro Saved

CHEROKEE, Feb. 22 .- I was sitting at dinner to-day when I heard Goliah run on the front steps and ring the bell vioently. Knowing from the sound that there was something the matter, instead sending Patty, who is in a constant state of war with him, I went out myself He was panting as from a long run and

·Pa haig yu for meet 'um to de front

.When?" Rite now soon ez vu kin git dev.

"Where is your father?" 'Him dey 'een de sheriff buggy g'wine le chain gang."

"How is that possible?" *Pem had um to Mr. Haman to de co'

die mawnin'." Who had him there?"

"Dorgas en ma, en pa dun condem"." I waited for no more, entirely forgetting that I had not eaten my dinner of de-Helmis shad. I put on my hat and flew to the front gate. One feels very tenderly for those one has helped and poor Flilin has been a care and anxiety to me

His family relations have always bee ificult and complicated. His second and nearly all his children having a galloping consumption, he has taken a third wife who has eight children of her own and is a termagant though he works hard and is honest aw abiding after a fashion, and very even courteous in manner, he is always in some trouble, generally debt. in my way to the gate I met Lizette, his ghter, crying as she ran on her way call me. I asked what it meant as I knows een unable to get anything out of and she explained to me that had been away working in a lumber camp when Goliah had threatened Chlor Bill had no right to let Goliah have the gon that he had lent to Bill when he was setting well from typhoid fever and able walk about and shoot, because Bill's had been taken for debt, he never having raid for it after the first instal-

Vesterday Elihu went to Bill's house and asked for the gun. Bill was out and his wife refused to give up the gun, upon which Elihu scolded her, no doubt in grong language, until finally she went trunk and took it out piece by piece. her best to convince him that she bave all the parts. She ended. ver, by giving them all up. When other came in and reviled her for so meek spirited as to take a scoldroo Elihu and giving up the gun oceeded to curse and abuse Elihu. surse he was not found wanting in

s and a neighbor had to come in and e the peace. Elihu thought nothing of it until he received a summons orning from the so-called Judge

I sent Lizette to run to tell Jim. was ploughing in the field, to put th in the buckboard quickly and bring to the gate. Shortly after I reached enue gate a buggy drove up containg Mr. Stout, the deputy sheriff, and Elihu. king too downcast, black and forlorn words.

for words.

Elihu is of a peculiarly rich shade of black, almost blue black. His own mother when he was a boy always spoke of him as "dat black nigger." Through all the trials and tribulations of his fifty years of life he has never been in danger of the chain gang before, for he has kept a good character for one of his hue, and now the character for the fag of the grant unless some been stirred within me and I could only

as he not in his son's house?"
es. Miss Patience, but the Judge says

is within 50 yards of the public road."
is within 50 yards of the public road."
is it been measured, Mr. Stout?"
o ma'am, Miss Patience, 'tain't been
sured, but the woman said it was only
y yards from the road, en the Judge
the knowed the place en that was

my nand on at this moment.

Still I would rather do that than have Elihu punished and disgraced when he was really in the right.

Just as Mr. F. had finished measuring Mr. Stout and the deputy sheriff drove up in a very fine new buggy with another white turn of the road until I come will drive fast, you won't have wait, but you must do it," and e could answer I had driven off, a very cold evening and nearly uny excitement I had put on cloak, but I did not feel the cold. Seed and I stood at Mr. I was a for the road until I come will drive fast, you won't have wait, but you must do it," and e could answer I had driven off, a very cold evening and nearly uny excitement I had put on cloak, but I did not feel the cold. Photograph Burned Manuscript. licously short time the four miles sed and I stood at Mr. Haman's liah opened it and I told him to the until I came back, as I did him to hear the conversation.

Second call Mr. Haman came out of course much surprised to see the conversation.

ome in, Miss Patience, I menid, this wind is too piercing

u. Mr. Haman, but I cannot have only a moment's business I want you to give me an order ut to release Elihu."

onvicted of cursing and creating ance within fifty yards of the hway and the sentence of the ghway and the sentence is thirty on the chain gang or a fine of

an, you must sign that release distance is measured. I know more than fifty yards from the dis house and until that distance of his committal to the gang is

hu is a hard working, docile negro. If I wanted anything o-night such as to send by land a miles Eliho is the man I could names Eliho is the man I could If I wanted anything asion to drive forty miles this the darkness, Elihu is a man

THE WOMAN RICE PLANTER He said he would get the book and read me the section, but I said that was unnecessary. I knew the law; the point was whether this case was within the legal whether this case was within the legal distance. Darkness was coming and I was making no headway. At last I said:

"If I were to sign a note for fifty dollars would you give me the order for his release?"

lease?"

"Oh, yes, Miss Patience, if you pay the money that il be all right."

"Very well; bring me ink, pen and paper

very well; bring me ink, pen and paper and I will sign."

He went in and returned very quickly with pen, ink and check. I had not meant to sign a check, but a note; however, I signed it in ink and then asked for a pencil and on the back wrote. "Not to be presented until distance is measured." He seized the check with delight; when he turned it over and saw the writing on the back his face changed.

"Now," I said, "will you give me the order for Elihu's release?"

"No," he said. "I will not."

I was still sitting in the buckboard and I just leaned forward and took the check from his hand. He was so taken by surprise that he was silent for a second; then he said: and I will sign. He went in a

said:
"I'll go down and measure the distance

"When?"
"To-night, right now. I'll get my buggy en you kin go right on and I'll follow you."
I was truly thankful, for it was getting very late and I was so afraid that Mr. Stout would not wait. I drove rapidly toward the gate, which is approached by a causeway. When I got well on that a thought struck me; though it would be a singular trial to me, to saye time I would singular trial to me, to save time I would offer to take Mr. H. down in my buckboard, I saw a negro woman near and said to

"Please run in and say to Mr. Haman that Miss Pennington will be glad to offer him a seat in her buckboard and he can come back with Mr. Stout."

She ran off briskly and in a few minutes returned and said, "Mr. Haman say never min'; say him ain't goin'."

Fortunately I had taught Ruth to back all over the vard before a harness was ever

over the yard before a harness was ever put on her, for I backed her the length of that causeway in no time and was back at the house. Mr. Haman came out looking considerably worried. "Mr. Haman, you will not get rid of me to-night until you have signed that re-

it's writ, and everybody that knows me knows that."

At this juncture his wife appeared and said: "Miss Patience, he ain't well and it's too cold for him out here; please ma'am to come in."

I answered: "I cannot come in, Mrs. with the gun and when he came home and heart of it he was very angry, and said write an order to Mr. Stout to release Elihu Green, whom he has sent to the chain gang for thirty days, until the distance from the road is measured."
"You're right, Miss Patience," his wife
answered, and turning to her husband
said, "Better do what Miss Patience wants

you to do an' come in out o' this cold wind."

Most reluctantly and heavily at last the

words came: "You give that check to Mr. Stout en tell him to turn loose the nigger."
"And," I said, "you will send down early

"And," I said, "you will send down early to-morrow to measure the distance?"
He was already disappearing in the door but assented, and again I started for home. Ruth by this time had got worked up and needed no whip; she knew there was something unusual in the air and she flew.

When I reached the turn by St. Cyprian's Church, where Mr. Stout had promised to wait, it was so dark I could not see whether he was there or not until I came right up to him. There he was still in the buggy and when I called, "Please come here, Mr. Stout," slowly he got out and came; I handed him the check.

He struck a match and examined it,

He struck a match and examined it, then his whole face beamed and he said, "Then I kin turn Elihu loose?"

"Yes," I said, "and I thank you with all ppear in court. He went with no idea my heart for waiting; you have helped my heart for waiting; you have helped prevent a great injustice. Mr. Haman prevent a great injustice. Mr. Haman says he will send you down to-morrow to measure the land. If it is more than fifty yards you will return that check to me fifty yards you will return that check to me fifty yards you will return that check to me fifty yards you will return that check to me. you will give it to him. Please early.

come early.

Elihu was dazed with the sudden recase as the handcuffs were taken off.

After Mr. Stout left I gave Elihu a talk
about the disgrace of cursing and making a disturbance, and I said:

"Elihu, the distance will be measured and if it is less than fifty yards you will have to try and work that \$50 out."
"Oh, yes, miss, de Lawd bless you. en

and prospect of the gang unless some been stirred within me and I could only use happened had crushed the spirit of him. I scarcely would have known I walked out of the gate and sail:

Why. Mr. Stour, what does this mean?"
I means, Miss Patience, that I'm aing Elihu to the chain gang. I've
the warrant in my pocket."
In I on what ground?"
or cursing, Miss Patience, and making
sturbance on the public highway."
as he not in his son's house?"

grand prelude over and over until I was
quieted.
February 23—The household was astir
early this morning. As I felt it was a moment when I would like to have a gentleman with me immediately after breakfast I drove over to my good neighbor
Mr. F. and asked him if he would come
with me and see the distance measured.

He said he would and he got into my buckboard. Mr. F. with Jim's help measured and found the dis-tance from Bill's house to the public road

250 feet, more than eighty yards. I was greatly relieved, for though I can generally trust my eye for distances I never had thought of this special space at is the sentence?"

And had nothing to compare it with in my mind. It was simply an impression, I may say a conviction; but if it was wrong I would have to borrow \$50, for I had not him to compare it with in my mind. It was simply an impression, I may say a conviction; but if it was wrong I would have to borrow \$50, for I had not him to compare it with in my mind. It was simply an impression is a conviction; but if it was wrong I would have to borrow \$50, for I had not him to compare it with in my mind. It was simply an impression, I may say a conviction; but if it was wrong I would have to borrow \$50, for I had not him to compare it with in my mind. It was simply an impression, I may say a conviction; but if it was wrong I would have to borrow \$50, for I had not him to compare it with in my mind. It was simply an impression, I may say a conviction; but if it was wrong I would have to borrow \$50, for I had not him to compare it with in my mind. It was simply an impression, I may say a conviction; but if it was wrong I would have to borrow \$50, for I had not him to compare it with in my mind. It was simply an impression, I may say a conviction; but if it was wrong I would have to borrow \$50, for I had not him to compare it with in my mind. would have to borrow \$50, for I had not that much in the world that I could put my hand on at this moment.

Stout," I said, "you turn right with me and drive back to Mr. with Elihu. That is more than suds from the highway.'

Still I would rather do that than have Elihu punished and disgraced when he

course much surprised to see burned manuscripts which were unreadwas most polite and eager to able by any other known means. long as the sheet has not been entirely disintegrated positive results can be obtained every time.

The charred manuscript is carefully arranged, in as near its original shape as possible, on a sheet of glass, and covered with a drying varnish, after which it i

smile of greatest indulgence he "You know. Miss Patience, I'd sing to oblige you, but my duty, mariam, is my first considerative of roughly to the work of contrary to my duty."

"You know. Miss Patience, I'd backed by another sheet of glass.

By using carefully selected color screens and orthorrhomatic plates a perfectly legible photograph of the writing may be contrary to my duty." taken, although there may be no marke to my duty." taken, although there may be no marks on the charred remains that are visible

> This is the only known method that will give results when the writing has been made with vegetable inks. Ordi-nary photography can be used success-fully when the ink contains aniline or iron in its composition.

Where the Parson Scored.

From the Christian Guardian. A certain sceptic was contending before a minister that the work of the Creator was manifestly imperfect. "Have you not your-self," he asked, "noted defects in the human miles this organism, for instance, and thought of better contrivances?

To his delight there was the frank reply, "Why, yes, I really think I have," "Why," drawled the parson, "you see, when I want to shut out anything disagreeable from my sight I can draw down my eyelids and it's all done, but unfortunately I haven t any flaps to my ears."

Free conversation ceased at about that point. To his delight there was the frank reply,

POEMS WORTH READING.

The Little Rivers. A-dancing, a-dancing, the little rivers run Down to the great wide ocean, a-sparkling in the

By many a devious channel and barrier perplexed, By wheels and foaming rapids their onward way is vexed. The larger rivers snatch them to swell their stronger tide,
But every little drop moves on to find the ocean

O dancing little rivers, how fair you make the Along your banks the happy kine knee deep in grasses stand; The great trees bending over hide from the sun

Where little minnows dart and play beneath the waters cool; to your crystal shallows the songbirds dip The ferns uncuri their fronds and bend to reach

Along your little valleys the crowded gardens And fruit peers out beneath its leaves in crimson row on row;
The dashing, sparkling waters which feed your current clear

from the gushing springs that flow out the hilliside near; Beauty you take from all and give; O river, cool se of you earth is more bright and life has

NINETTE M. LOWATER.

The Way of It. She towered five feet ten From toe to topmest curt.

She weighed two hundred pounds—
He called her "little girl."

His age was twenty one. Yet his companions boon Would hall him as "old man." His head was frosted white

By years of woe and toy, And yet his friends would stop To greet him as "my boy."

McLandburgh Wilson A Song of the German Fleet.

TO TRE EDITION OF THE "SPECTATOR"—Sir: The German song enclosed throws a curious light on pacific intentions and is calculated to chaster Brilish complacency. It has lately been reissued in a popular German book. "Der Deutsche Spielmann" in four volumes published at Munich.

BY GRORG HERWECH (1817-75) (English Version in the original meter)

Shake off thy timid, service spirit.
Not thine the part to live a snall.
O'er all the world shalt thou prevail,
No other Power its throne can merit.
It is thy jewel. Win and wear it!
It folk the flock thou shalt inherit.

Doth not the land confess thy power But shall the land thy foot confine! Hang out afar the German sign And take the ocean for thy dower. The shop keepers before thee cower, Their navies know the fatai hour. Their sea seize! It is thine!

Seize it, and with it seize forever
The helm of History. In their room
The helm of History. In their room
The list of their root and sever,
the list old timbers rot and sever,
the aven bids thee now the world deliver,
To atoms now thy foomen shiver,
Let thy guns flash and boom.

O Germans, hear your Poet's warning.
Full many a forest decks your land.
Build the strong walls with your own hand.
The courts of I berty adorning:
Go forth with flags, now shines your morning.
No longer bear your foes, proud scorning.
Break ye their iron band.

Though on the sea as exiles aighing You heard their mocking voice upbraid. Girleve not too sore nor he afraid; Add mast to mast, on Heaven relying; The wind shall also your colors flying; And when you hear it, dream you're lying in cool oak forest's shade.

Your sun shall rise. I see it bearing:
Your eyes shall hall the longed for day.
One Prince shall rule: one realm obey
The German banner proudly streaming
Shall curb the grocer's envious schemin
Of cheese and butter he'll go dreaming.
But shall not Europe weigh.

E'en now I see with might prevailing
Your ships afloas. My spirit bold
Swells like their canvas broad unrolled
I wield my lyre, the great Fleet halling,
And night with songs of Hope unfailing.
A German Argonaut forth sailing
To win the Fleece of Gold. W. H. Do

W. H. DRAPER.

A Gift. A Gift.

Thomas B. Reilly in Are Maria.

Since Thou hast given all that we possess—
The golden world; dawn, noon and starry nigh
This present hour, far memories of delight.
The thrill of hope; the joy of love's caress—
Full just that we remember and confess
The glory of Thy works. Thy wondrous mig
Imperfect though we stand before Thy sight—
A flash, within the dars, a nothingness.

And though some build for Thee a kingly shrine
And others sing to Thee a perfect song
And all the ages render in their art
A tribute to the giory that is Thine:
Still delgn, O God, to whom all things belong,
To take the gift I bring—a contrite heart.

The Happiest Man.

S. E. Kiser in the Chicago Record-Herald.
The happiest man may not be he
Whose fame has had the farthest range,
Nor he whose word has come to be
The word of prophecy "on 'change';
The happiest man may not be crowned
Nor have a sceptre in his clutch,
Nor own a single foot of ground,
Nor ever be applauded much.

The happiest man may not possess A graft or pull of any kind.
To him art may be meaningless, He may be witless, unrefined:
The happiest man may never sway Within the gilded halls of State.
He may not draw a prince's pay Nor ever mingle with the great.

The happiest man may never try
To solve the stellar mysteries;
He may not be affected by
The dally wonders that he sees;
The happiest man may linger when
A babbling girl, with little sense,
Is choosing from the bill of fare
What she will eat at his expense.

Tenting. Tenting.

Educin Carlille Littey in Are Maria.

To-night I'm alone in the open, where the winds of heaven race.

With the noiseless patter of starshine to soften my upturned face:

And I lie by my tent recumbent, with my tired arms flung wide.

With God just back of the curtain where His constellations ride.

Oh, sweet is the low, green valley; and sweet is the mountain high;
And doubly sweet is the silence which folds me as I lie!
And sweetest of all the murmur of a softly flowing stream.

h lulis my brain to slumber and gives a restful dream. Which On the Earth's kind breast I've laid me, and I feel On the Farth a kind breast I ve laid me, and I reel her tender heart
Athrob with the love she bears me (we have lived so long apart!)
I can feel the dew kiss holy which nature gives her whild—
Forgiving him, though wayward, and blessing him, defiled.

breeze comes down the valley from the foot of the mountain range
And rustles the grass beside me in whispering
music strange.
I sense an insect stirring, and I hear a night bird's

sense at And then through drowsy eyelids I see the moon's gold ball. was worn with barter and traffic; I lived in a town afar: So I left it all behind me and followed the evening As of old the wise men found Him in the manger at Bethlehem.

at Bethlehem, know the Lord is near me-I can see His diadem! Rovers.

We are rovers, rovers we.
We are wanderers from birth, ling down the trackless sea Faring o'er the paths of earth We are rovers, rovers all,

To the vagrant spirit thrail Till our sands of time are run. We are rovers, rovers each, Whatsoe'er our land and name Heritors of Allen speech. Yet at heart, at heart the same.

For though rovers, rovers still. Howso far afield we roam, One day we shall feel the thrill Of the mother call-and homet CLINTON SCOLLARS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

How ancient is the "Book of the Four Masters, and who wrote it?" P. J. FITZHUGE. As such things go it is really not ancient at all, for it was written in four years between January 22, 1632, and August 10, 1636. It is of great interest, however, not only for its store of information but as the expiring flash of the annals or chronick style of composition, which was the popular vehicle of knowledge before the awakening o the new learning. The title, by the way, is "Annals of the Four Masters," and was conferred upon the work by Father Colgan, the learned author of the "Acta Sanctorum Hibernies." The four masters were Michael and Peregrine O'Clery, Farfassa O'Mulconry and Peregrine O'Duignan. The annals of Ireland's most glorious past com-mence loosely at the creation, a trifle more defi-nitely at 2242 of the world's age and thence with steadily increasing detail and accuracy to A. D. 1616. The annals are the substance of all the ancient parchments of Irish history then in existence, most of which have since then perished Written in very archaic language, difficult of com-Written in very archaic language, difficult of com-prehension save by learned antiquaries even then, they give the reigns and genealogies not only of the Irish kings but of the nobles and dis-tinguished men of every epoch, the rise and fall of the great ecclesiastical dioceses and regular

Between what streets was Niblo's Garden J. H. Saunders. The original Nibio's Garden was on the northcast corner of Broadway and Prince street. As early as 1800 this portion of the Bayard farm, well on the outskirts of the city, was used as a place for the training of racehorses and was called the for the training of racehorses and was called the Stadium. Races were sometimes held here and and found Y good enough to double it, as before. circus came to town. Soon after the War of 1812 had put a show of life into the militia it was used. A as a drill ground in the hope of producing some what better military results than the infrequent days of general training. In 1823 it was named the Columbian Gardens and was used as place of summer entertainment with singers and dancers then welcomed. In 1825 William Niblo first ap-pears in connection with the resort, first as manager and then as lessee: he converted it into an elaborate and ornate garden of trees and flowers and a picturesque pavillon for the musi-cians, newly naming it Nibio's Summer Garden. a connection with the enterprise Charles Gilfer on July 4,1827, opened the Sans Soud Theatre, and next year the name was changed to Nible's Garden Theatre. Among the names associated with this house were the Ravels in 1837 and William E. Burton in 1839, and in that year when the National Theatre burned the elder Wallack took or it on lease. From 1840 to 1842 it was under the management of W. Chippendale. P. L. Davenport was there in 1843, John Brougham in 1844 and Mrs. Mowatt in 1845. In 1848 the theatre was burned, reopened in July, 1849, rebuilt in 1850, enlarged in 1854, burned a second time in 1872 and again re-built. The "Black Crook" is probably its most enduring pretension to fame, the first appearance being in 1856.

Can you explain the meaning of "in partibus" attached to the title of bishops? Does it mean that they are only assistants to other bishops? LAYMAN,

Not partially a bishop, but rather a bishop in the parts of the unbellevers, in partibus in-fidelium. Such a bishop is to the full as episcopal as any lawn sleeved prelate on the bench. The distinction is wholly administrative. In certain lands the Catholic Church does not create epis copal sees, this condition may arise in imperfectly civilized communities into which missionary zeal carries many self-sacrificing priests, or it may be forced upon the Church for political reasons, as was the case in England from the Reformation until quite modern times. In such cases, and to this should be added the case of the honorary episcopate as a dignity of the curia, the Church consecrates bishops to sees where there can be no cure of souls. The records of the early years of the Church contain notices of several thousands of episcopal sees in Asia and in Africa, where Christianity has been completely wiped out by Mosiem conquests. These sees are available for prelates who are precluded from taking diocesan title from the land in which they labor The sees are in inndet lands, but their bishon on equal terms with such as perform their duty in sees which bear the civil names of the dioceses.

That was, so it seems to me, intended as a "con tinuous," a permanent, flag. Has it been changed into a new flag?

January 14, 1791. Act of Congress adopting a different flag. "Be it enacted, etc. that from and after the first of May (199), the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes." that the union be lifteen stars."

centl. contury stained glass in the Cathedral of Chartres, France. The flag of Denmark, which also came down from heaven, is a white cross on a red field. It dates from about the time of the French Oridamme.

The red cross of St. George on a white field, the "Distinction Flag" (plus the Union Flag in the canton) of the British Navy to-day, there is every reason to suppose flew at the battle of Agincourt,

1415.
I shall consider it a great favor to be put right in any of the blunders that I have made above. May I ask you to tell me, by what right the United States Army colors, always, so far as I know, have gold (vellow stars, instead of the "white" authorized by Act of Congress.

June 13, 1911.
C. E. D.

How many cents can you force me to accept in paying a debt? In other words what is the legal tender relative to copper coins, and please state the law of the United States, if any, governing this matter.

A. F. AHLBERG. No one need accept more than twenty-five pleces of the value of one cent each. The law ontained in the Revised Statutes of the United states, Title XXXIX., section 3587: "The minor coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not ex at their nominal value for any amount not ex-ceeding twenty five cents in any one payment." In Title XXXVII., section 3315, the law as to minor coins reads: "The minor coins of the United States shall be " " and a one

A letter of inquiry from one of THE SUN'S friends has elicited in the course of correspondence a note as to one of America's most noble books which will be of such interest to bibliophile as to warrant putting it on record

I beg to thank you for your kind letter regarding the Eliot Indian Bible. The one in my possession has been in the family since 1813 and was presented to John Lynn Gardiner by Joshua Nonesuch of the Niantic or Niantic tribe of Indians of Lyme in "Manchtasset." It was published in Cambridge in 1653, and is of the first edition. It is the only copy with an illuminated title page.

LION GARDINER.

Does any one of your curiously informed readers know anything about a rhyme containing the line "many birds of many kinds"? CHARLES WILCOL turn, it will cost E thirty and so on. Many men of many minds. Many birds of many kinds, Many fishes in the sea.

There is internal evidence to show that there must have been at least one stanza of six tines. This fragment is recalled from its publication oon after the civil war in the Ticknor & Pield A should have taken it. As he left it, it is B's if nemory too far, in a serial entitled "Round the be beats A tolk

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Auction Bridge. B. A. L. says: Z starts with one spade and A says two clubs. Y, thinking it was only one club, as that was sufficient to overcall Z, said, "Heart." B says: "You mean two hearts" to which Y replies that he did not mean two, but will have to let it go. "I double two hearts," says B and at own leads a card. When Z objects to the lead B lets it is in order, as Z cannot bid after his partners error, and therefore B's double ends matters and it is B's lead. Dets the bidding is not ended. What remedy has he?

B is wrong in two ways. In the first place his loubling reopened the bidding and condoned Y's offence, so that Z had a right to bid after B. n the second place B's double or passing out prevent his partner, A, who bid two cl coming in again and deciding what to do with Y's two hearts. B's leading a card before the final declaration has been determined bars his partier from any further bid on that hand, no matter what is done, and if Z or Y becomes the

R. T. J. says: A has bid up to two no trumps, which Y doubles and B redoubles. Z tries to pull his partner out with three diamonds, which A says is not enough. Z then says that soorer than go four diamonds he will let the redouble stand on the no trumper. Is this allowed, and if not have A and B any say as to what they would like done?

of the great ecclesiastical dioceses and regular foundations together with the record of noteworthy clerics, and the record of war and tribal dissension in which so much of life was wasted. The article in the Catholic Encyclopædia which deals with this great work of history bears the signature of Douglas Hyde.

The dida of this question evidently is that A in the dissension in which so much of life was wasted. The article in the Catholic Encyclopædia which deals with this great work of history bears the signature of Douglas Hyde.

The idea of this question evidently is that A in the dissension in which great work of its question evidently is that A in the dissension in which great and the same and overcall it with two no trumps but must go three.
The last legitimate bid to be acted on is now the
diamond, the no trumper and its two doubles
being dead. There is no way in which A can get

G. M. C. says: Z starts with one diamond and

It is difficult to see why A should bid at all or the first round. Whether he goes no trumps or three spades he is gambling on his partner's havgoing game. The objection to the three spade bid is that there is no backing out of it if B has not the cards to call no trumps. As a rule it is a very dangerous experiment to make a free bid that compels your partner to make a forced bid. If the bet is upon one of two things, three spades but the correct play is to pass and wait.

Bridge. T. O. O. says: After the deal and the make but before a card was led B. on the dealer's right, dropped one of his cards on the table face up, but grabbed it again before the dealer saw it. Be partner said he did not see it either, and dummy said it did not matter whether he saw it or not, as he was not going to play the hand. The dealer bets that under law 68 he has a right to prevent A from leading the suit of the exposed card, and must therefore be informed as to what suit it was. A says he does not know the suit and B decilnes to tell. Can dummy name it, or what should be done?

The card must be left face up on the table by B, and it will then be for the dealer to decide.

whether to call it an exposed card or to prevent the suit being led by A. It is not permitted that B put the card back in his hand and refuse to say what it was.

H. B. T. says: The dealer takes in a trick and turns it down. Upon his leading for the next trick. A turns up the last trick, although it is on the dealer's stack, and looks at B's discard. What is the penalty?

the penalty?
There is none. There is a rule that a trick once turned and quitted may not again be looked for the infraction of the rule, and some players are continually looking at the last trick they have taken in themselves. Should the dealer refuse to let A see the trick he would be supand looks at it without asking permission there

is no remedy. Neither. B is the maker of the trump, as h

different flag. The if enneted, eff. that from and after the first of May [190], the dag of the United States be fiften utripes * that the union of the continuous flag. That was, so it seems to me, also intended as a continuous flag. April 1, 1878. Act of Congress * "That from and after the fourth day of July next, the first of the intended as a continuous flag. That the union have twenty steps stripes for the fourth day of July next, the first of the intended to the leads in the continuous flag. The fourth day of July next, the first of the intended to the leads in the continuous flag. The fourth day of July next, the first of the first of the fourth day of July next, the first of the fir

to 4, as there are only four aces to be cut in the York Republican county committee, does 22 cards. Having got that ace, there are 3 out not believe that there will be important of 51 cards that will bring another ace, and then 2 out of 50 and finally 1 out of 49. This gives us to deal with, so that the odds are only 20,824 to 1

Conquian. E. D. E. says: If I have two four card runs, 6 7 8 9, laid down and a 6 turns up, can my adversary force me to borrow the two sixes from the two runs and lay three sixes, so as to make me discard? No. The adversary has no right to dictate as to how the hand shall be played. All he can do is to force you to take cards that fit combinations which you have yourself started.

against getting three more aces to tie the first.

Poker. W. U. K. says: We are playing five rail ten, and ten is the limit. A deals, B puts up ive for the blind and C comes in for ten, raising t ten at the same time. D objects, as that makes t cost him twenty to draw cards and ten is the init. E says that C can raise ten over the five but no more. U bets he can make it ten harder han what B's blind calls for, which is ten.

Cis right, No misske is more comment that the C is right. No mistake is more common than to imagine that the betting limit is the limit of the amount any one player may be called on to put up at one time. The limits to be agreed upon at e beginning of any game are three: The bitn the jackpot ante, and the raise. When you play ten cent limit poker, this refers to the raise only and is the limit by which any player may raise

S. D. K. says: On the show down. B has the best hand, four tens, but he has only four cards. Does he take the pot if he cannot tell how the error arose? No matter how it arose, his hand is foul. He

Pinochle, H. S. Y. says: A melds dix but does not take the turned trump. After winning another trick he melds the second dix. B asks to see it, as he has the other himself. A admits his error and B wins the trick and then takes the turned trump. A bets it belongs to him as he showed the first dix.

POLITICAL NOTES.

William M. Ivins occasionally tells on on himself. Often on the streets he is stoopshouldered and in meditative mood. tramps in creation slapped him on the shoulder and in guttural tones croaked: "Cheer up, old man, the world won't miss either of us."

The anti-Parsons Republicans of the wenty-seventh Assembly district are even now pegging away in their efforts to R. Brown, the Parsons leader of the district, at the primaries next September.

Gov. Foss of Massachusetts, according to Bay State Democrats who have been in town in the last few days, is to be renomi-nated this fall. Foss's plurality in last fail's campaign was 18,474.

Cornelius N. Bliss, for many years treasurer of the Republican national committee and Secretary of the Interior in President McKinley's Cabinet, is in his seventy-ninth year. He visited a number of his old Re-publican friends in New York city severa days ago and later there was a discussion as to Mr. Bliss's availability as a candidate for Vice-President in 1900, the year for Vice-Fresident in 1900, the year inco-dore Roosevelt, then Governor of New York State, was nominated. It was the opinion of several that Mr. Bliss's attitude at the time has never been

made particularly clear. While Mr. was not a delegate to the pational convention, which assembled at Philadelphia year, he nevertheless was present and had modest rooms at the Bellevue-Stratford Many delegates called on Mr. Bliss and suggested his availability as a candidate for Vice-President, and it was known that President McKinley desired Mr. Bliss's nomination. The Republicans of New York State, led by the late Thomas C. Platt favored the nomination of Roosevelt. Many common friends of Mr. Bliss and Mr. Platt spoke to Mr. Platt and suggested Mr. Bliss's name as New York's candidate for Vice-President, and this was done with Mr. Bliss's knowledge but without his direct onsent. To all such visitors Mr. Platt put

he query: "Are you authorized by Mr. Blies to suggest his name as a candidate for Vice-President, the New York delegation to throw its strength to him?"

None of the visitors was authorized to reply in the affirmative. The statement that Mr. Platt was opposed to Mr. Bliss for Vice-President has always been regarded as erroneous by those familiar with the situation at the time. It has always been equally well known that Mr. Platt was familiar with the wishes of President McKin-ley concerning Mr. Bliss, but the refusal of Mr. Bliss himself to permit his friends to state to Mr. Platt that he would like the support of the New York delegation for Vice-President ended the matter.

Gov. Marshall of Indiana, according to his New York friends, has been out of his State but three times since his election, and they add that the Indiana delegation to the Democratic national convention next year

Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic national ommitteeman for Illinois, was at the Hotel Belmont several evenings ago, accompanied by Urey Woodson of Kentucky secretary of the committee. Mr. Sullivan was on a prospecting tour. He met a number of important Democrate who are fawith preliminary manœuvres in which a number of Democratic aspirants for the Presidency are now indulging, but he had no comment to make.

It was stated by one of Mr. Sullivan's friends that there is a possibility that the Democrats of Illinois will nominate for Governor next year ex-Mayor Dunne of Chicago. This would mean a heap in Illinois Democratic politics, and meantime scores of Sullivan Democrats in Chicago have hastened to get in under the civil service umbreila, out of the reach of Mayor Carter Harrison and his Hearst allies.

I read with great interest your reply in 'Questions and Answers' to it. T. Barr, and take the fiberty of asking for further information.

You say " " the tricolor of I rance may claim second place next the Stars and Stripes, although its use was not continuous." That may possibly suggest that the Stars and Stripes have been "continuous" in that case:

June 11, 1777. Act of Congress adopting the thirteen stripes of the "Grand Union Flag" of the remaining but one change " that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field.

That was, so it seems to me, intended as a "con That was, so it seems to me, intended up and went alone. To make four thek, as he was down and to make it in the case fou

J. K. Evans of Sullivan county. William M. Martin of Saratoga county

Besting. R. C. D. says: Thirteen cards being dealt to each player in a game of hearts. A says here dealt are to bet. Neither man has a heart dealt him. Who wins: It is a standoff. When one person makes a proposition like this the man that takes the bet is assumed to make the same proposition for himself and there is no distinction made on account of one having made the first ofter to bet. If A says to B, "I can beat you running," and they run a dead heat the bet is a standoff, although A did not beat B, as he said he would, because when B took the bot he practically said that he would beat A.

Cutting Cards. E. C. K. says: Four persons cutting for the deal each got an acc. We had a dispute as to the odds against this event and also the odds against the event and also the odds against three persons trying the cut after the first had got an acc. How are such matters calculated?

The odds against getting the first acc are 52. The odds against getting the first acc are 52. The odds against getting the first acc are 52. Samuel S. Koenig, president of the New Sign solicitor to see it a new sign wouldnot be required in the place to which this business was to be removed. The sign solicitor would, to be sure, also look out for the tenant who was coming into the tenant who was coming into the sign solicitor would, to be sure, also look out for the tenant who was coming into the tenant who was coming into the sign solicitor would, to be sure, also look out for the tenant who was coming into the tenant who was coming into the sign solicitor would, to be sure, also look out for the tenant who was coming into the sign solicitor would, to be sign solicitor would, the sign solicitor would, the sign solicitor would, the sign solicitor would, the sign solicitor would, to be sign solicitor would, the sign soli

Samuel S. Koenig, president of the New primary contests this fall. His idea is the 2 out of 50 and finally 1 out of 49. This gives us 52x51x50x19=6.497.400 as the denominator, and district will peter out. Mr. Koealg, how-being about 270.724 to 1. Granted an acc to start one have only the three last fractions lext spring for delegates to the State constant we have only the three last fractions. vention which is to name the four delegates at large to the national convention. Already up-State Republicans propose to President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, as two of these delegates at large.

Senator Thomas H. Paynter of Kentucky having withdrawn from the Senate nary contest in his State Representative Ollie James has a clear field, and unless the Legislature of the State becomes Re-publican on joint ballot next winter Mr. James will succeed Mr. Paynter in the United States Senate. The present Legislature of Kentucky is. Democratic on joint ballot by fifty-nine. Mr. Paynter's term expires March 3, 1913.

A New York Republican Congressman formerly an ardent Roosevelt man, speak ing of the present situation in New York State and Mr. Roosevelt's understanding of it used this quotation from Henry James.
I understand it certainly better than he. any previous bet. C has to put up ten to draw cards, as B made a blind of five call ten. C raises it ten, which is within the limit, but D has to put up twenty to come in. If he raises it ten in his tion."

"I understand it certainly better than he who can neither abolish himself as a nuisituup twenty to come in. If he raises it ten in his tion."

Representative George R. Maiby and Assemblyman Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., of St. Lawrence county tell their friends that in the event of the passage of the reciprocity measure they do not see how their county can send Taft delegates next year to the Republican national convention, and yet at the same time Malby and Merritt do no believe that the passage of the reciprocity measure will materially lessen the Republican vote in St. Lawrence on local candidates.

New York Republicans who look shead Frunded 1709. 200d Year Opens Sept. 25th.

tell you even now that the great battle in the State convention next spring will be over the platform. Furthermore, they are fearful that their party may experience on himself. Often on the streets he is stoopshouldered and in meditative mood. Coming out of the Holland House the other afternoon in this physical and mental atti-plank was most obnoxious to the Empire tude, one of the dinglest and froweight State Democrats, and yet it was necessary, tramms in creation slapped him on the least Design B. Hill thought it was necessary. sary, to affirm the Democratic national platform at the Buffalo convention where the late John Boyd Thacher of Albany was nominated for Governor. It was Thacher's understanding before the nomination that the State convention was not to affirm the silver plank, and when it did so he promptly resigned the nomination.

Just so, many leading Republicans in New York now believe that the Republican New York now believe that the Republican national convention's platform next year may be too radical for New York State Republicans, and yet it may be necessary in the natural course of events for the State convention which will be held a year from next fall to nominate a State ticket from Governor down to affirm the national platform. For that reason New York State
Republicans engaged in manosuvring for
next year's position are already laying
plans for a conservative platform at next
spring's convention with which to confront

William Catlin, formerly a Democrat Assemblyman, who is now a resident of Westchester county and was rather conspicuous in the first Cleveland campaign, of 1884, is Charles F. Murphy's candidate for Superintendent of Highways under the

THE SIGN SOLICITOR.

A Somewhat Unusual Calling Which Is

Not Without Its Newards. The sign solicitor is an observing man he has to be to succeed. He walks the streets taking notes of new buildings still untenanted but with tenants to come in who will want signs. He notes old signs that ought to be renewed and places where additional signs might be used

to advantage. With his professional eye he sees opportunities that a man in another bu might never even dream of, and then

he visits his prospective customer. A good sign made of well seas materials put together with care and thoroughly painted and so hung that it will not be unduly affected by the weather will last a long time, but however good a sign may be it will not last forever, and in a city like this, where there are many thousands of signs, there are always many that are wearing out or getting dim, and all such signs the solicitor has his eye on.

Not everybody wants a new sign in place of the old. There are old signs, weather beaten and time honored scarcely decipherable, that for many years have hung on the front of some old building, marking a business long established and still continued where it was founded. Such signs their owners may regard with a very reasonable pride and they may keep them until there is left of them scarcely more than the bare boards, with the lettering and the paint mostly gone, and then keep them still; for in their way the old signs are a mark of distinction. But in time the sign solicitor may convince the old merchant or his younger successor that a new sign would be better or that a new sign would be a good supplement for the old, and so he may get an order for a new, modern, legible sign to be placed on the building, while in its long familiar place the old sign, the landmark, may still remain.

Then sign fashions change or new kinds of signs are introduced, as for instance the sign with its letters secured to framed wire neeting which some years ago came at Albany not far off many Demogratic politicians in New York are intensely interested in the possibility of the renommation of the Democratic Assemblymen who bolted the joint caucus of Democratic legislators for the election of a United States Senator on January 16. The following is a list of the Assemblymen, with their pluralities last November:

wire neeting which some years ago came into extensive vogue. So altogether there are constantly people wanting new signs. Of signs in general it may be said that the majority are of familiar standard types and it is signs of this sort that are commonly ordered, but at the same time their pluralities last November: Plurality.

1.326
sign painter turn out a sign of novel design and other people will want a sign like it. Let a storekeeper put up over his door a new and hansome sign and his neighbor with a sign that has grown dingy is likely to listen to the sign solicitor.

grown dingy is likely to listen to the sign solicitor.

On loft buildings there may be many signs and on some such buildings it may be required that the signs shall be all alike in character. It might be that one sign painter would have the contract for all these signs, but as likely the signs, all made according to certain specifications, would be the work of various sign painters, and so the loft building is a painters, and so the loft building is a in it would be made easier by acquaintance there with somebody from whom he could gain knowledge of changes in its tenancy.

A removal notice on the front of a building would be sufficient prompting for the sign solicitor to see if a new sign would not be required in the place to which

Fish Too Much for Three Men.

North Vernon correspondence Indianapolis Charles Graybiel "treed" a large catfish in a log near his fishing camp at Sullivan ford. He sent to this city for help and three nen chopped the log open. They got hold of the fish, but their combined strength was no match for it, and after splashing water several feet high it gave a terrific swish of its tall and sailed for deep water.

AUTHORS

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